ingues achier,

# Washington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

# NOVEMBER 29, 1853 MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King

street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street,

Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Among the recent arrivals are the Hon. J. G. Miller, of Mo.; Hon. W. S. Latham, of Cal.; Hon. J. L. Orr, of S. C.; Hon. S. M. Cox and J. W. Thompson, of Kentucky, and George W. Jones, of Tenn., Hon. Bishop Perkins, Hon. R. E. Fenton, and Hon. Jared P. Peck, of New York ; Hon. L. C. Levin, and Hon. G. Grove, of Penn.; Hon. Chas. Ready, of Tenn.; and Hon. D. A. Noble, of Wiss., at the National. Hotel. Hon. M. Oliver, of Mo., and Hon. F. W. Green, of Ohio, at Brown's Hotel: Hon. Junius Hilver, of Geo., and Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, at Willard's Hotel; Hon A Allison, of Ohio: Hon, John Pettit, of Indiana, and Hon. W. T. Pepper, of Virginia, are at the United States Hotel, and Hon. P. Powell, of Virginia, is at the Irving Hotel. Judge Campbell, of Alabama, has likewise

arrived. We also notice in the city Mr. Johnson, the

delegate from Nebraska.

## "I THANK THEE, JEW, FOR TEACHING

We find in the Detroit Free Press, these

words: "He who simply, on the distribution of office ranges himself with the enemies of the administration, is scarcely removed from a moral

What man, we would ask, has ranged him self with the enemies of the administration. simply because of the distribution of office? What set of men have ranged themselves against the administration, because of the man-ner in which the spoils have been distributed? We know well enough what the Free Press means to insinuate. We know well enough that it means to insinuate, what it has not the audacity to state fairly and explicitly. It has the will to dupe and deceive; but it fears the lash which open duplicity and deception would bring upon it. Let us have no more Jarauta bush-fighting.

If the miserable creatures of executive patronage, mean to carry on the New York war, with a sense of her growing greatness. let them come out from their ambush. Let them abandon the hedge-rows, and forsake the night-time. Let them come in the open day, and at least mimic the action of honest men.

From the beginning, we have deprecated the idea that the policy of the President, or the policy of the administration, should be tested only by a distribution of spoils. From the beginning we have protested against such a test, as one which would degrade the Chief Magistracy and degrade the great democratic Union as a mere buccaneer alliance. But the Detroit Free Press, and other presses nearer than Detroit, asserted and swore lustily that buted was "the President's policy;" and then again, that it was "the policy of the administration." Not content with that, they denounced those who would not subscribe to the corrupt and corrupting announcement as bolters, factionists and traitors-as disorganizers unworthy of trust or fellowship.

We denounced the infamous doctrine. protested against it in the strongest language we could command. We asseverated that the democratic bond of honest fellowship should not be assimilated to a buccaneer league for the spoils. We urged with our utmost earnestness that the fate of the administration should not be bound to the fortunes of a spoils-seeking faction.

But our voice was unheeded. Our denunciations, our protests, our asseverations were disregaded. The Detroit Free Press, with its affilliated presses, reaching even to Washington, insisted on an implicit obedience. The Detroit Free Press, with its affilliated presses not only insisted that the manner in which the spoils had been distributed was a "principle," but they dignified it with the title of the "President's policy," and sought to make the distribution of the spoils a test question, and denounced as bolters, factionists, and traitors all who had the manliness and independence to spurn such degradation.

But now, when the national democracy is triumphant-now when freesoilism and its soft shell mercenaries are beaten down-the Detroit Free Press and its sympathizing associates, come forward with the emblushing front of hardened iniquity, and mimicking the accentsof virtue, say that he who opposes the administration on the score of office, is scarcely removed from a moral traitor!

Who made official patronage a grave matter of political consideration? Who demanded the loaves and fishes under the general amnesty? Who sought to buy up factions with the spoils of victory? Who insisted that party fidelity should be tested by a sanction of the distribution? The national democracy have done none of these things; the sympathizers of the Free Press here and elsewhere are guilty

But now when they are defeated and overthrown, they try to cast their filthy mantles on those who beat them down; and to charge on others the mean and miserable motives which actuated their own conduct. We are patient, and we can suffer long even under injustice; but when injustice assumes a hectoring tone, patience is no longer a virtue. . We, therefore, burl back the implied charge of the Free Press and its endorsers, telling them plainly that, if glory and the gratitude of the nation, should this war is to be kept up, we are prepared for receive their support from as many as possible. it. If it is to be forced upon us, we will act on By this we do not mean that the monument in the defensive no longer. We will beat back reference to which we are speaking, should never our adversaries, and attack in turn, with the be finished. What we mean is, that it should resolve to carry the war into Africa. "Call not be finished until it shall be worthy of off your dogs or they will be hurt."

On Wednesday evening Catharine Daw-tou, aged sixteen years, was run over and killed an Broadway, New York. She was to have gone to a ball on that evening.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We understand that efforts have been made to represent the Sentinel as the champion of a particular aspirant for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. And we understand further, that it has been stated that we have entered as an advocate into the canvass for that high office. It is not so. In the beginning of our career, we determined to have nothing to do with the organization of the House of Representatives, because we thought that such interference would be indecorous and improper.

About a month ago, the gentleman who preares our news items, saw an article in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, headed "elections," and he transferred it to our columns, without perceiving that at the end of the election returns there were a few lines, urging the claims of a particular aspirant for the speakership of the next House of Representatives. No one connected with the editorial management of the Sentinel knew anything of it, until some time afterwards, when an article in the Empire, published at Dayton, Ohio, attributed to us the anguage of the Fort Wayne Sentinel. When we saw that article, we knew that we had never used the language attributed to us; but we were induced to search our files, and in that search we discovered the facts we have just mentioned

On making that discovery we prepared an article, which we have before us, correcting the Dayton Empire; but on consideration we put it by, under the belief that any formal notice might give undue importance to a matter not likely to command attention. But since, we find that efforts have been made to mix us up with the contest for the Speakership, we cannot in justice to ourselves, remain silent any longer. We have, therefore, made the foregoing explanation, which will be verified by an examination of our issue of October the 28th, closing with this quotation from the article which we prepared when the matter was first brought to our attention by the Empire. "We take this occasion to say that we regard it highly improper for us to meddle with the organization of the House of Representatives, by espousing the cause of any candidate for the Speakership or any subordinate office connected with Con

We trust that our position is understood now, and that we will not be again forced to correct misstatements touching this matter.

## PATRIOTISM - THE WASHINGTON

A visit to the Washington monument, and in inspection of the various specimens of marble and granite sent from the different countries, States, territories, and societies, to be worked into that stupendous structure, are well calculated to inspire a lover of his country

It is pleasant to withdraw the mind from th onsideration of the many exciting topics that now disturb and distract the country, and fix it on the contemplation of some object, in regard to which, all minds and all feelings can, and do harmonize.

Such an object is the Washington mon ment. Patriots can all meet and mingle here, free from the rude clash of antagonistic opin ions, prejudices, and passions. Men of all diies of creeds, of every complexion of politics, can here meet in brotherhood, dwell without distrust, and converse without acrimony. One block is sent by a democratic society, one by a whig association; one by a slave-holding State, and one by a non-slaveholding State The Mormons have sent their tribute, Indians have sent theirs. The masons, the antimasons, odd fellows, colleges, schools, institutes, corporations, and associations of almost every conceivable character, have contributed to this monument. Nothing can give a better idea of the diversity of our population and their pursuits, than an inspection of the numerous contributions to it. Nor does anything more distinctly manifest the deep, glowing, and all-per-

vading patriotism of this nation. However factions may rage and parties wranle-however demagogues may rant and poitical incendiaries threaten-there will be but little danger of disruption and severance, so long as the American people retain their cha

acteristic patriotism. Washington is a bond of union between al arties and all sections. He is the great empodiment of all the elements and attributes that make up American character. Monuments o him, are monuments to the heroism and to the patriotism of the country.

It is meet that long buried quarries in re note and but recently known territories should ope their ponderous and marble jaws" to onor him. It is meet that States and cities should compete with one another in their contributions to this great national monument.

We are not of those who desire to see peedy completion of this great work. The onger it is kept on hand, the larger will be the contributions to it. One generation cannot contribute to it as much as several generations can. The greater the number of persons laid under contribution to it the more magnificent can it be made.

We have been told by a traveller, that in Cologne is a cathedral that was commenced twelve hundred years ago. It is unfinished now. Age after age, generation after generation, has contributed to it. It now requires some millions of pounds sterling to complete it, and when completed, it will be, perhaps, the grandest edifice in the world. This may be a traveller's tale, but our informant is a very truthful gentleman. However, even if this be a faction, it serves to show that an undertaking, aided and sustained by many generations, can be rendered much more imposing, grand, and magnificent, than one that receives support from one generation only.

The memory of the Father of his Country should never die. Whatever tends to keep it alive should be done. Monuments erected to his memory, and intended to perpetuate his Washington and worthy of America. Suppose it takes ten years twenty years the years.

What are they in the history of a nation? As we have witnessed its commencement, we

when completed, we desire that it shall, in all respects, be worthy of the theme and worthy of the country.

### "NOSCITUR A SOCIIS."

We have seen in some Virginia, and in other southern papers, professing to be democratic, uotations from the National Era, the aboliion organ, and original publisher of Uncle Tom's Cabin, published in this city. These quotations have been made to prove that the attempt to "crush out" the national democrats of New York, by committing the administration to the fortunes of the softs, was right

proper and praiseworthy. An abolition journal quoted as authority in the south! Quoted by papers professing to be democratic! Will the honest masses of the south tolerate such an enormity? We appeal to them to rouse themselves from their lethargy-to rebuke the papers that would thus degrade them and their party. Has it come to this, that the insane ravings of an abolition journal, are to be copied and endorsed by southern papers? The south will soon find out the game that is playing. When abolition sheets condemn the "hards" and endorse the "softs." the question between the two divisions is made manifest enough. When abolition papers extol the "softs" of New York, can the south onger doubt that these softs are themselves freesoilers and her bitterest enemies? We say o the south, "awake, arise, or be forever

#### A True View of the New York Question.

That sterling democratic paper, the Daily Enquirer, published at Evansville, Indiana, speaking of the recent election in New York, makes the following pertinent and forcible remarks:

The success of the "hards" of New York has ettled the question as to which faction pre-lominates in that State. With all the patronage, all the influence of party organization swayed by unprincipled leaders brought to bear against them, it is now certain that the true democratic party has out-voted the Van Burenites. If this be the result in New York, what will it not be in this conservative State of Indiana, and what in the south? What will be in the middle States, which are so much devoted to the Union by their geographical po-sition and their antecedents? Who can doubt that a vast majority of the democratic party is in favor of that wing which has never swerved? Who is to act the part of reader now and read men out of the party? It would be a curious anomaly certainly for a minority to say that a majority were not democrats? It would be a wonderful triumph of clique and scheming if those who predominate in numbers, in talents, and in purity should be banished by a half dozen traitors! Let the freesoilers wait a while longer—let them prove by acts their repentance and we will be willing for them to return. But they must not expect for some years to occupy the high places in the synagogue—the comthe high places in the synagogue—the com-moner's bench is their place now. They must find out that "Jordan is a hard road to travel," before they can resume all the privileges of the righteous.

GALLANTRY AND ITS REWARD .- The other day, says the New York Independent, we offered our hand to a lady who was about to pitch out of an omnibus into the mud. She took no notice of it, but chose to swing herself down by the railing, regarding us meanwhile with a look of rebuke as if we had insulted her. Now, we not pique ourself upon etiquette, but we tter ourself that the hand aforesaid was tendered with the modesty and propriety becom-ing a gentleman; but no matter for that, if it had been the brawny fist of some honesthad been the brawny fist of some honest-hearted Patrick who had dropped his hod to help the lady, her relation of such well-meant auteur. Had we offered to assist a well-bred French lady, her sweet-toned "Merci, Monsieur, Merci," would still have lingered on our ear. A true English lady would have accepted the ourtesy with a smiling "I thank you." A lady who is not afraid to receive the com-

non civilities of life from a stranger, shows a far higher sense of character than one who draws herself up stiffly within silks and kid and pouts at every man as if he were a roue. What we have referred to is a national trait. Our case is not isolated.

# Turkish Statistics.

We find the following in the Columbian The social distribution of the Turkish pop ation can at best be only estimated; but the following is an approximate:

t	In Europe	. In Asia.
)	Osmanli Turks 800.000	4,000,000
	Greek Christians2,000,000	2,000,000
	Armenians 150,000	2,000,000
	Jews 250,000	150,000
1	Franks, (Europeans) 200,000	200,000
1	Gipsies, 200,000	100,000
٠	Alabanians (of whom two-	
8	thirds are Mohamedan)1,600,000	
	Bulgarians, &c2,000,000	
8	Various Asiatic tribes	2,000,000
0		

In reference to religious differences, Turkey divided something in this way : Mahomedans..... 

fews...... 450,000 PETTIFOGGER DISAPPOINTED .- It is well known that quite a number of small pettifoggers keep continually around the police offices n order to prey on the unfortunate devils who may happen to be arrested. A night or two

since a poor fellow was arrested for getting drunk, and in the morning a harpy of the law got an order for \$10 of the money which had been taken from him in the police office, as a fee for prosecuting his discharge. And this, when the harpy will knew that the man would be discharged without any legal interference on his behalf. Lieutenant Petrie, hearing how the matter had been managed, stated the case of the prisoner to the recorder before the harpy made his appearance, whereupon a dis-charge was at once made out, and the money which had been taken from the prisoner was returned to him before the harpy had time to esent his order. When harpy heard all this, became wroth, and swore louder and more monstrous oaths than were ever uttered by "our army in Flanders."—True Delta, Nor. 20.

If James K. Stephens, a printer, who left Wetumpka, Ala., about the 20th of July last, and the last heard of was in Mississippi, will ddress the editor of the Sentinel, Selma, Ala., ne will learn something to his advantage.

Will our brethren of the press pass

round this notice and confer a favor upon a SELMA, Nov. 12.

BURSTING UP OF BARNUM'S NEWSPAPER EN-ERPRISE.—Barnum's famous newspaper enter-

As we have witnessed its commencement, we injuries received by her in falling through a de-would be glad to witness its completion—but fective grating into the vault of the defendants.

PRESIDENT introduced Con Stockton to the meeting, by whom he was greeted with three cheers, twice repeated. He poke as follows:

National democrats, I thank you—young nen of the National Democratic Club, I thank you—friends of the Union all, I thank you sinerely for this open-hearted, warm greeting.

Applause.) I am a Union man, and cherish
or the Union that love which should be the for the Union that love which should be the chief object of the veneration of American statesmen. (Applause.) I am a democrat, in favor of a simple, economical government, and opposed to the interference of the general government with the domestic concerns of any of the States. (Applause.) I am a State rights man, opposed to nullification, either as a legal or a rightful remedy; but am willing to yield to all that they have a right to claim under the strictest construction of the Constitution. (Applause.) With these antecedents and present views I come here to-night to do your bidding—to join my congratulations with yours at the —to join my congratulations with yours at the recent political events which have occurred in New York. (Applause.) I can see nothing in them but cause of congratulation and harbingers of our country's safety. Some may complain and question the course pursued your honored representatives at Syracuse. I don't. (Applause.) Others may doubt the policy of that course—I don't. (Renewed appolicy of that course—I don't. (Renewed applause.) On the contrary, in my judgment it was judicious, wise, laudable, and patriotic. It is true by a different course of policy they might have saved the State from a temporary whig ascendency, but they would have dishonored themselves. (Applause.) They might have gained for you portions of the spoils of office, but they would have injured the cause of public morals and wronged their country. (Applause.) They did right. (Applause.) And they did right in coming out from among the conspirators—they did well to come from among those men who were tainted with political leprosy, and whose ministrations defiled cal leprosy, and whose ministrations defiled the altar of democratic liberty. (Great ap-plause.) Other men may say what they choose. other men may say what they choose. I care not—but revolt is preferable to community with abolitionists and freesoilers. Why, good faith by robbers and pirates is exacted from each other, and can democratic politicians and statesmen exact less? (Applause.)

Enemies may become reconciled; the most hostile elements unite, but good and evil never hostile elements unite but good and evil never can amalgamate. (Applause.) Principles never can be compromised—treason and loyalty to the Union and Constitution can form no treaty. There is infection in their approximation, pollusion in their touch; there is perdition in their embrace. (Applause.) Let men prate until they are hoarse about unworthy efforts and unnecessary alarms—be it our duty to remem ber that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty Whether it is specially incumbent upon us, a this juncture of our affairs, to exert that vigilance, let the recollections of a few years pastestify. But before I stir up these reminiscences I desire to say a word or two about the President and the cabinet. I am a little apprehensive, however, that sive, however, that my views may not accord with the views of some in this assembly. I come here, however, with the frosts of fifty years over my head—the greater part of this time devoted to the service of my country. (Applause.) I cannot feel satisfied, therefore, n our taking a course which is likely to bring our country and ourselves into unnecessar conflict and trouble. I owe the administration no obligation; I have had no communica-tion from the first; I am not in their confi-dence; but I remembered that General Pierce was elected by the national democrats—he was elected upon a platform of principles put forth by the democratic party, and we, undoubtedly, had a right to expect that his cabinet would have been so constituted—to expect that Union men would have been preferred. (Applause.) He has exercised the privilege given to him by the Constitution, and appointed his own cabi-net. We all acquiresed in the policy pursued by the administration that

by the administration, that the antecedents of democrats, who had fairly and honestly renounced their heresy, were not to be closely scrutinized. But, then, there was to be no mental reservation, and they should have added to the present oath of office when they were sworn, so that all men should have been obliged swear to it, "and all the compromises and ompacts of the Constitution, including the

lictive resentment." The question is, in my

udgment, not whether we have a right-

patriotically, let them not injure that great cause

by intemperance of language or act; let them

remember that we acquiesced in the opinion that all democrats were to be considered of the

same family. This was the liberal and generous offer of the Union democrats, but they have been traitorously deceived; they were obliged to raise a standard of their own, on which was inscribed their country. Now I feel that President Pierce, because I am unwilling

that President Pierce—because I am unwilling to give him up, although I never spoke to him in my life—I feel that charity and patriotism

my life—I feel that charity and patriousm conspire to induce us to give him a proper chance and opportunity to discover that he has been deceived, (applause,) that he has been surrounded by traitors. (Applause.) When you are satisfied that he willingly and intentionally disregards the great platform made at Baltimore, I am ready then to take any place

you may assign me, come what will or may. (Applause.) The antecedents of these men

are known to most of you—one of them you all know, as well as I do— I needn't say a word

about his history—the other gentlemen were all thought to be high-minded, honorable, patri-

otic men.

fugitive-slave law." (Applause.) Then we should have had things right, Now, I am not here to say one vindictive word against the President or his advisers; as the address read this evening states, "I think of it with sorrow and sadness rather than in vin-

> moral right—to indulge our personal feelings in regard to this matter, and do all we can to hurl these men from the high offices which they occupy; but the question is, what is best for us to do in behalf of our country. (Applause.) Now I don't think myself qualified and I don't presume to address men who are older and better, and abler than myself; but I address you young men, who have invited me here, and I have a right, from my age, to give them counsels of prudence. I have never known in my life any good result from big words-action! action! is the great merit of human conduct. I am treading upon this ground very tenderly, but you must give me credit for my motives, if I differ from you. I desire that the national republican party—the national democrats—should do nothing unworthy of their cause; they have so far acted nobly and

A Voice-We are mistaken. Com. STOCKTON-Mr. Guthrie. (Hisses Oh! oh! "hear me for my cause"-Mr. Guthrie, Oh! oh! "hear me for my cause"—Mr. Guthrie, I believe, even with the terror of your hisses over my head, is a high minded, honorable man. (More hisses and other expressions of dissent.) I believe he has been like yourselves, and like Pierce, deceived and betrayed. Kentacky does not breed traitors. (Cries of "good," "good.") Well, I have gone far enough. I will wheel about and try something else. Now for those reminiscences which I have intimated are to throw light upon my rises. In a late number. throw light upon my views. In a late number of the Edinburg Review—the July number, I think—there is a writer who says, "should the population of the United States progress for one century more as it has done for the last sixty years, the number of its inhabitants will exceed three hundred millions, should the Union continue." Now, it is apparent from

years ago, that the union of the States is the realize your just expectations. (Great appalladium of the political power and safety of plause.) And now permit me to offer to you,

have proved, recent events will show. In com-paring these predictions with the history of the paring these predictions with the history of the last five years, the far-seeing wisdom and profound knowledge of man, possessed by Washington, must indelibly impress itself upon every considerate mind. In prophetic language he has really sketched the principal events and characteristics of the last five years. Within that time the Union has been the point in our political fortress at which the batteries of external and internal enemies have been directed. Many artifices have been employed to shake the stability of our Union, and it is only because our people have understood these artifices, and have appreciated the great value of the Union, that we are not now another wretched example of the instability of republics; "that we are not now the scattered fragments of a we are not now the scattered fragments of a once glorious Union." We have, indeed, passed brough, in the last five years, a trem

Almost the entire British press has been di ected against our Union, externally, while in ernally, active, intriguing enemies, from dif-ferent causes and different quarters, have com bined for the destruction of the Union. There can be no doubt that the British and America abolitionists have been acting in concert; and, since the disclosures of the conduct of Great Britain respecting the emancipation of the ne groes in Cuba, it is apparent that that unscru ulous nation must now be considered as one f the chief parties in this abolition movement Great Britain perceives that if she could com pel the acquiescence of Spain to the emancipa-tion of Cuba, they would force the United States to seize it in self-defence, and thereby romote another sectional controversy, than night end in the rupture of the Union. Bu should we not intervene, and allow an inde-pendent empire to be established there, she sees it would add an irresistible force to the sees it would add an irresistible force to the cause of abolitionism, and that the defeat of intervention would be the success of abolitionism in this country, and fatal to the interests of the Union. Great Britain, therefore, is intent upon intervention on behalf of the slaves of Cuba. She is the only, or rather the most Cuba. She is the only, or rather the most formidable, external enemy whose policy now threatens the safety of the United States; and, in my opinion, it is the duty of our Executive to give her to understand that the people of the United States will suffer no intervention on her part for the purpose intended; that it will be certain that interference with a neighboring province cannot fail to give just cause of provocation to the United States. Slavery may be considered a social evil, and the United States will never permit it to be made a pretext for will never permit it to be made a pretext for civil war. That a negro empire on our borders will be as fatal to us as if that island was in the oossession of pirates. (Applause.)
I know not that the safety of the Union is

threatened from any other quarter; but it is there in Cuba that you must look for the batte-ries of the English press being directed against us. Democrats, it is from the internal enemies us. Democrats, it is from the internal enemies that we have at present most to fear, and with whom it is most difficult to deal. They are among us always; and Washington warns that they act covertly and insidiously, and that they employ many artifices. Our internal enemies, by the triumphant election of President Pierce, were indeed defeated. They were thought to were indeed defeated. They were thought to be entirely subdued. Every patriotic element seemed to rule without distinction of party, and General Pierce was considered to be the champion of the Constitution and the Union. (Cries for Brady, and signs of impatience.) The Baltimore convention brought fourth a platform of principles, which, it was supposed, would secure the fruits of that great victory, and that it would be impossible for the enemies of the Union ever again to come forward. What were those principles? They are written in our annals, and no man can expect to hide them by nals, and no man can expect to hide them by circumlocution. (Applause.) I have adverted to the importance of the Union, and to the tenacity with which the British nation has adhered to a policy which threatens the safety of the Union. And I have done this because I believe, in 1852, the people voted for General Pierce, not so much because he was the candi-date of the democratic party—not merely be-cause he was elected to make a safe President, of the Union. (Loud applause.) He was considered to be the champion of the Constitution, and all its parts and provisions. (Renewed applause.) The whig party went before the peo-ple with a candidate who had long made war upon the south. The democratic nominee was to contend with freesoil principles. I do not know whether any freesoilers were in that con-

vention. If they were there, freesoilers had no-thing to do with nominating General Pierce. (Applause.) It was the Union men.

They nominated General Pierce, and they did so from no personal considerations growing out of his intellectual superiority over others, but because, from his known sentiments, the peo-ple felt that they would elect a man who would be true to the Union, and not compromise with its enemies, (applause,) and who would reserve his appointments and favors for men who had never warred against the Union. Had New Hampshire been tainted with free-soil princi-ples; had General Pierce been hostile to the compromise measures, or even neutral in regard to them, who believes that his name would ever have been mentioned at the Baltimore convention? General Pierce himself. when in Congress, pursued a liberal and national policy. (Applause.) Under these cir-cumstances the Union men gave to him their confidence, and how that confidence has been returned you all know. (Much confusion, and calls for Cutting, Brady, &c.; the speaker continued.) From his history, the whole people of the United States felt assured that General Pierce would be the defender as well as the nominee of the national democratic party. (Loud applause, and evidence of much impa-tience.) If General Pierce or his cabinet designed to conciliate the free-soil party, they have fallen far short of the mark. In the nature of things it was impossible. The vital mistake of General Pierce was the attempt to conciliate the freesoilers. If he had let them alone they would before this have given up his advisers, he would be restored to the confidence of the democratic party. (Applause.) Let us hold fast to the injunction of Washington. Let us cherish a love of the Union, as the great aim of American politicians. Factions and cliques, and disorganizers who endan-danger the Union, should be placed under the ban of the democratic party. (Loud and pro-

nged applause.)
Hon. Francis B. Cutting, member of Conress elect from this city, was next introduced received with immense applause. He said: My Fellow-Citizens: To you I owe my ac-knowledgments for the kind and cordial recep-tion which you have just tendered to me, by tion which you have just tendered to me, be which you have added another to the many of ligations under which I am to the de party for its untiring kindness and constant favors bestowed on me. It shall be my effort to vors bestowed on me. It shall be my effort to endeavor hereafter to redeem, as far as in my power—— (Before the speaker finished the sentence he was interruped by a row in the further end of the hall, where one of the sovereigns brought on himself some rough handling, and cries from all sides of "Turn himout!" When it subsided, Mr. Cutting continual to the subsided of the subside ling, and cries from all sides of "Turn him out!" When it subsided, Mr. Cutting continued.) I was just observing to you, gentlemen, that it shall be my endeavor, when the time of action arrives, to redeem, to some extent, at least, some few of those obligations by Union continue." Now, it is apparent from this and other contemporaneous writings and sayings and doings, that the statesmen and ing been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is merged with another paper, having been sold out by Barnum and his associates.

List is apparent from this and other contemporaneous writings and doings, that the statesmen and the titute shall be my endeavor, when the titute of action arrives, to redeem, to some extent, at least, some few of those obligations by the gentlement of the sale with the statesmen and the fitting of action arrives, to redeem, to some extent the fitting of action arrives, to redeem, to so

and through you to my fellow-democrats and through you to my fellow-democrats throughout the State, my congratulations at the great achievements which they have just performed, without organization, without discipline, without means. Under the most unpropitious circumstances, nearly one hundred thousand free voters have been found in this my native State, who hold the integrity of democratic principles paramount to all considerations of place or position. (Applause.) My heart, gentlemen, beats with exultation and with pride when I point the sister States to the integrity of this great party, which, above all allurements of patronage or of office, had dared to do its duty under all the untoward circumstances which have existed. (Cheers.) circumstances which have existed. (Cheers.)
You have elevated and raised the tone of political morality—you have raised the platform on which we are proud to stand. When acting on the integrity of our principles and of our motives, we were able to advance to the contest with unfaltering steps. (Cheers.)
We entered into that last election, gentlemen on a trial of strength with these who

men, on a trial of strength with those who had been the freesoil faction of 1848, with such recruits as office and the hope of patronage had drawn around them. The fight was really as etween us, for it must have been supposed that by means of the various manœuvres which had been effected, we had dropped down into an inconsiderable minority. There were prought to bear against us the power of the brought to bear against us the power of the State administration, of the canal patronage, of the officers holding lucrative posts in this city under the general government, and the patronage of the general government. We found federal officers at Washington interfering with our own domestic and local affairs, and throwing their weight into the balance against us. We found that they had even dared, just previous to the eve of the election to attempt to rious to the eve of the election, to attempt to umiliate and to degrade one of the mos worthy and eminent citizens, whom this city has loved to honor—I mean Greene C. Bronson. Great applause.) The leading organ among the presses of this State had been excommuicated; and another of our most eminent citizens, above all suspicion, with honor untarnished and untaint -they even dared to vilify Charles O'Conor ed—they even dared to vilify Charles O'Conor. (Renewed applause.) He was assailed in the print which had the reputation of speaking the sentiments of the cabinet—sometimes, it is supposed, of the President. Under these circumstances—calculated to alarm the timid and to drive off from us those who crowd around political parties more for the hope of gain than the political parties of natricities—under all these from any motives of patriotism—under all these circumstances, without, as I observed, discipline without organization, without means, without presses bought up just on the eve of the election—a hundred thousand men were found to advance to the polls and stand by the constitutional principles of the democratic party, and by the Union which we love so dearly. (Ap by the Union which we love so used.

plause.) We now, gentlemen, number among us a greater number of honest, upright and then were ever assembled at reliable men than were ever assembled at any one time in any of the political parties—from Montauk point to Niagara Falls—from the Pennsylvania line to the canal—we have a band of men in whom we have mutual confidence, with whom there are no ealousies and no difference of principles, and

who, united, will be irresistible. (Great ap-We have, gentlemen, accomplished this great task. We have lopped off from us that which was destroying our vitals and eating out the strength of the democratic party. We took it to ourselves at a time when it was in a decline, and if it had been left to itself it would have died out long ago. We took to our embrace, against my judgment and against my efforts, the remnants of the Buffalo platform. It was like linking the living to the dead. Then the corruption infected the healthful body; and it would, if it continued, have destroyed it. (Applause.) We have lopped it off. We have got rid of freesoilism, ruffianism, and of all other isms. (Laughter and applause.) And now, fellow-citizens, it remains to us to advance with that compact and solid and reliable phalanx. Now, the duty is to organize, to discipline, to prepare, to make ready for the next campaign, which I prophecy—I prophecy because I believe it is to happen—will result in placing Greene C. Bronson in the chair of the first executive office of this State, and George W. and if it had been left to itself it would have ecutive office of this State, and George W. Clinton in that other post, lieutenant governor (Applause.) I believe that the energies of the democratic party—while standing on sound principles, and feeling that they are right—are principles, and feeling that they are right—are irrepressible and cannot be conquered. (Cheers and prolonged applause.) And it requires, therefore, simply that you should now bring activity, energy, zeal, discipline, and organization to bear on the campaign, and beyond all doubt the flag, the colors of the democratic party will shortly wave triumphantly over freesoilers, whigs, and others. (Cheers.) The timid will come back, the time-servers will be found looking in at the window and at the door. (Cheers and laughter.) But, fellow-citizens, there is in this State a vast number of good and sound, and true men, who have been disgusted by the frauds and chicane-ries which have been practiced during the last few years—who have stood aloof, while they desired and yearned for an honest, upright, and espectable party—who will flock to us, stand by us, swell our ranks, and with us march to victory. (Loud and long continued applause.)
And now I ought to stop; but perhaps you will pardon me, as I shall not have an opportunity of addressing you for some time to come, if I take the liberty of a friend in making some

if I take the liberty of a friend in making some few additional suggestions. When I heard the resolutions read this evening, I saw that that which, in my opinion, is the most important in relation to our future success, is the obtaining of land and the putting up of a building which shall be pure, clean, uncontaminated, and afford room and accommodations for this great party, which, gentlemen, before long will require to be larger than any room which has been made since the cradling of the party. We long since complained, gentlemen, that Tammany Hall was inconvenient in respect to location and inadequate in point of accommolocation and inadequate in point of accommodation. But if it were otherwise, we have dissolved our connexion with it now, and I trust conciliate the freesoilers. If he had let them alone they would before this have given up their organization. (Loud applause.) But as it is, no inducement is given them to abandon their hostile measures to the Union. General Pierce, I think, is, from the convictions of his own mind, now in favor of the principles of the Baltimore platform; and my conviction is, could he get rid of those men who have been his advisers, he would he restored to the confidence of the same of the control of the confidence of the same who have been of overawing and defeating the elective right, of overawing and defeating the elective right, are the worst enemies that the country has ever seen. They are, gentlemen, ignorant of the first principles of the democratic party; and if all the Union had been governed in the same way in which Tammany Hall has been during the last few years, what a scene of riot, and of confusion, and of fraud, and of wrong, it would have averaged to the astonished grays of would have exposed to the astonished gaze of a world which now admires and reverences our institu-tions! Those men who in former times cast lustre on the hall—those principles which in former times were enunciated from it—which met reverence and respect from the democracy met reverence and respect from the democracy—they now have departed, and are no lorger seen there; and their places, gentlemen, have been occupied by men from whom respectable citizens turn aside with disgust. (Applause.)

The fact is, gentlemen, that Tammany Hall, like all other things, has worn out. (Laughter.) It has outlived its character—(renewed laughter)—and it is covered with a moral leprosy.

Therefore, gentlemen, it is that I think it is in-Therefore, gentlemen, it is that I think it is in dispensable that we should provide adequate eccommodation. But, if there were no other

place where we met, is the property of this private corporation, governed by their directors or by their sachems. The members who appoint them are, many of them, our opponents the whigs, and a greater proportion still are those who acted with us—the freesoilers—and they have elected, as their president or grand sachem, the present postmaster of this city, one of the leading freesoilers; and who, therefore, reflects beyond all doubt, the views and principles of leading freesoilers; and who, therefore, reflects beyond all doubt, the views and principles of or sachems, elected him. In a board of directors or sachems, elected by this corporation—the members of which are voted for or not, just as they may suit the views of the members having the right to vote; this corporation, I say, thus conducted, owning the hall, has undertaken to regard itself and set itself up as the dictator and subject the democratic party; and has un and ruler of the democratic party; and has un-dertaken to say and to decree who shall or who shall not be considered as the representatives of the democratic people; and recently they dis-carded and turned out of doors the general carded and turned out of doors the general committee which represented the democratic votes of this city, and gave the hall over to the freesoilers, in face of the fact that these freesoilers were but a small minority of the democratic party; and, as the last election has proved, the parties turned out were the real vepresentatives of the democracy of this city. (Applause.)

Now, fellow-citizens, either these pretensions set up by the sachems are well founded in

Now, fellow-citizens, either these pretensions set up by the sachems are well founded in point of right, under right of property, or they are otherwise. If they are not well founded, the consequence to us is the same, because they are wholly irresponsible, and there is no means by which the democratic party can right the wrong, as is evident from the fact that we have been obliged to seak for referenced the wrong, as is evident from the fact that we have been obliged to seek for refuge and shelter at any place which was vacant, and where we could cover our heads. On the other hand, if it be true that the whole power is fixed in these sachems so that they can let in and turn out whatever set of men they choose, when they are sent there by the democratic party, then the great and monstrous fact appears that there is a small body of directors, not elected of the people, superior to them, controlling their whole movements, restraining or destroying their acts, just as it may suit their purposes. Now, if I am to live under a despotic faction, I, at all events, desire to choose some other form of it than that. It shall not be a small handof it than that. It shall not be a small handful of sachems headed by a president a free-soiler, that is to control my political couduct, and shall decree whether I am or am not a member of the democratic family. It is a humiliation not to be endured, and if there were no other reasons, it is time that we should shake from our feet the dust, and go to seek a home and a sanctuary which will be under the home and a sanctuary which will be under the government of the people, and not under the domination of a secret society. For one, I would agree to do it; and whether you build a new one or not, the communication between me and Tammany Hall has separated forever. (Applause.) And now one word in parting. Staunc and true democrats, persevere! continue! The and true democrats, persevere! continue! The beginning is glorious, and the sun sheds its brightest rays upon it, and it will go down upon us next autumn in all its glory. You will bear our standard with the same energy that characterized you in the last election. Bring into your fold those misled brethren of ours who were with us in 1848, but who have been who were with us in 1848, but who have been deceived and carried off by artifice and by trick. Bring to your aid the good and true men throughout the State. Rally around your party; bend to none but the great democracy of this State. We ask for no favors; we stand of this State. We ask for no favors; we stand upon solid ground and upon sound principles; We ask nothing but to be left to ourselves, and we will achieve the victory that is desired. If we gain from our fellow democrats in our sister States good words; if we receive their sympathy and their kind wishes, and hear from their lips the encouraging words "God speed you," I shall be glad. If those words welcome and encouraging words are stated to the state of t shall be glad. If these words welcome and encourage us, we shall be glad; but whether they come or not, through good report and through evil report, under the clouds, or in the brightness of the sun's rays, we will keep in riew always our firm determination to restore the demogration party. the democratic party to its original power in Mr. C. W. CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia, then

Some years ago an extraordinary impulse was given to our commercial marine by the building of those magnificent ocean steamers—the Collins line. No one will forget the pride of our people when the Pacific became the champion of the world. No one will forget their agony at the long delayed arrival of one of the four. For forty days nothing was heard of her. Steamerafter steamer arrived, and yet no tidings. It is needless to speak of the grief that wrung It is needless to speak of the grief that wrung the hearts of those who had friends on board Its sanctity forbids our penetrating within that veil. Suffice it to say, the great heart of the nation almost stopped its pulsation in view of such a calamity. Her loss would have set the clock of commercial enterprise back many years. But look you, while the pall of sorrow hung heavily over this empire of the New World, the gun of a steamer was heard, as she entered the gun of a steamer was heard, as she entered your port. Thousands of your citizens rushed to the piers, with the faint hope of hearing something of the missing steamer. A man ap-peared upon the wheel house of the Africa, and announced through a trumpet that the Atlantic was safe in Cork. (Tremendous cheers.)

"Ah! then was hurrying to and fro"-The hearts of the most hopeful that had died within them leaped with joy. Men were seen rushing through the street shouting "the At-lantic is safe." The plays in your theatres were stopped, and the managers announced the safety of the steamer. The electric wires that circle the republic danced with joy as they bore the the republic danced with joy as they bore the tidings of her safety to all sections of the country—"sorrow and sighing fled away." (Applause.) With something of the same feeling the democracy of the country watched the course of the noble vessel, freighted with the course of the noble vessel, freighted with the hopes of millions that you gave to the stormy sea of political life on the 8th of this month. They knew the dangers she would encounter— that pirates sailing under false colors infested that pirates sailing under false colors infested the waters—that you must conflict with the champion of the "skull and crossbones," and if if conquered, the "death-plank" would be offered you. Each State watched with intense anxiety your course. For a while it was thought your noble ship was lost—that traitors had scuttled her; but look you, you overcame the buccaneering crafts—from the wheel house of your noble vessel came the inspiring news, "New noble vessel came the inspiring news, "New noble vessel came the inspiring news, "New York is safe in a national harbor. The tele graph took up the joyful tidings, and as State after State received the news, shout after shout went up, until "heaven's high masonry" trembled. New York was safe in a national harbor.

Never will I forget my own feelings, as I read "the glad tidings of great joy;" the paper dropped from my hands, I thanked God that principle had triumphed over expediency—that true men had discomfited traitors—that the freesoilers were "bound hand and foot and cast". freesoilers were "bound hand and foot and cast into outer darkness." There let them wail and gnash their teeth. (Laughter and applause.) A battle fought and a victory won on such high national grounds, on such an elevated platform of principle, is not without its teachings. It teaches that a press, although "its articles may meet the approbation of the President," cannot drive the free-thinking people of this country to prostrate themselves at the shrine of ignominy and wrong; that despite the Jesuitism of the Washington Union, there is "virtue left in Syracuse;" the democracy know who are traitors and who are not; they accommodation. But, if there were no other reason, permit me to give you one, which for ever would forbid me from again coming under its roof or passing its threshold as a sanctuary where I was to worship at a political shrine. It has recently come distinctly before us that that, which you know is an incorporated company—the Tammany Society—an incorporated company, having directors or managers, to whom they give the name of sachems, who conducted their proceedings shrouded in mystery, and secrecy, and darkness—that this hall—I say, this know who are traitors and who are not, and know their duties to their party, "they know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them," in the face of abuse and calumny, aye, under the face of the American Vatican.